Cardenal

MARCA REGIST.

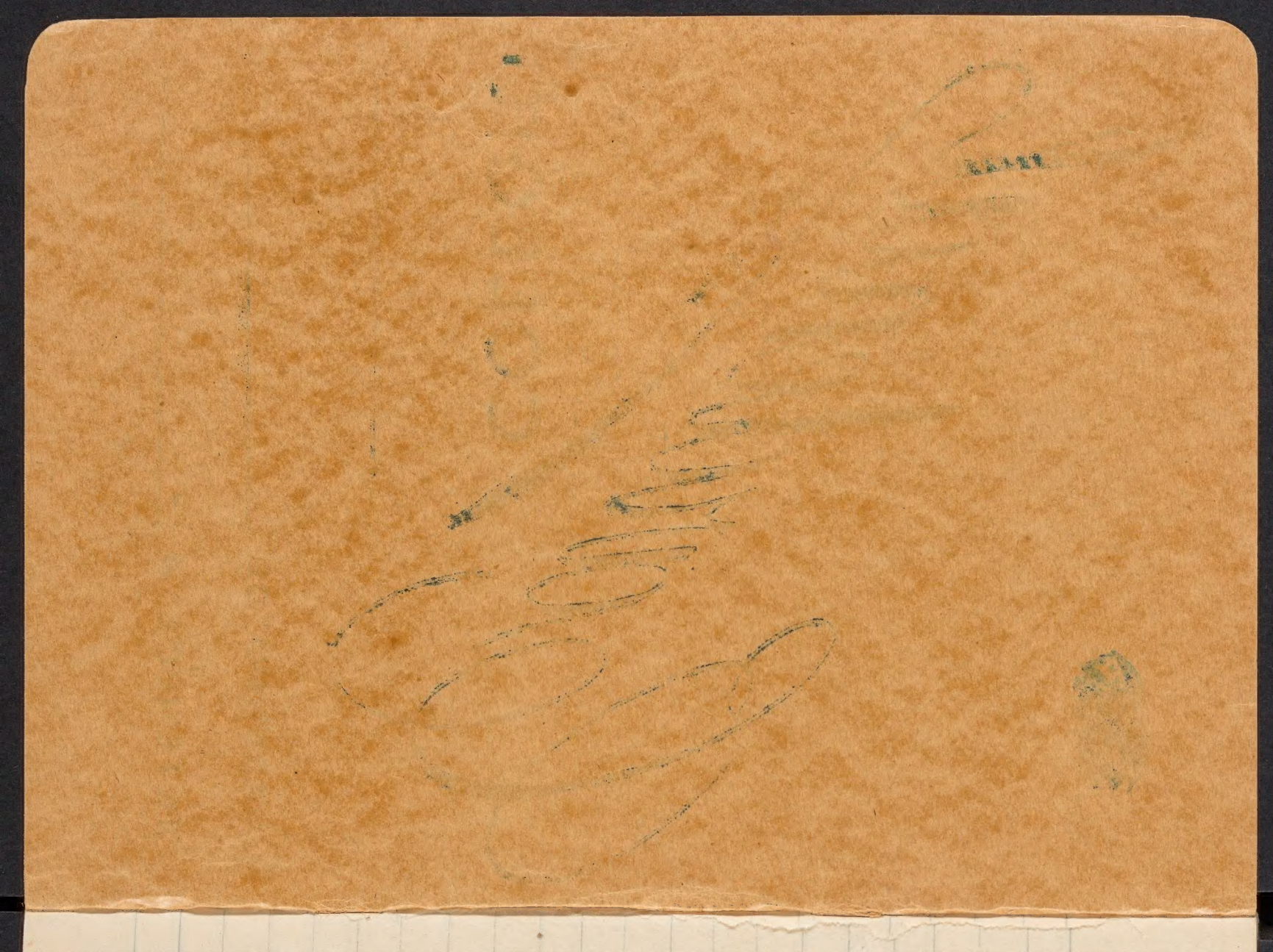
COLEGIO

_____

CUADERNO DE _____

PERTENECE A _____

40



Makuna = Vara snuff ba'-wee-gee
mixed with ashes of ee-Ko' ("ashes")
same as tobacco but stronger

Ka hee' | ee-Ko
coca | ashes

ashes from fire = o-ha'

mĕ-nĕ-ka' hee-ma = Makuna = bejuco de coca guama
ree'-a-ma = veneno (makuna)
Caraná (Miráña) = a'-hĕ
" (Maku) = soo-ĕ'
Cananguche (Makuna) = rĕñ'
Ka-hee-so-to" (Makuna) olla de yajé In Popeyacá, there is an ox-bow name thus + one cannot eat fish from it. It is on left bank. It has rhachutic stumps of Malouetia which represent fish bones
na-ma-go'-a huesos de pescado
A hill a knoll nearby called oo-ma-ka'-ñee (Sol)
Makuna Beija = moo-sa'
Urtica = goo-see' (Makuna)
Chabadium = ee-ma' (Puinave)

Uruguri = Maku · mẽn

Kar = mo-ree'-ka

Mraña-gua'-see-see

---

maja = Tan = wẽ-hẽ'-see-ka

" Yuk = wẽ-see-see'

February 13, 1952 Soratama to mouth of Kananarí in aluminum canoe with outboard 1:45 PM–5:15 PM

14 Mouth of Kananarí to end of Rd. Jerijerimo, passing Carga. 8:30 AM–5:00 PM.

15 Jerijerimo 9:50 AM – Rd. Engaño 11:30 AM

16 Engaño to Rd. La Playa 7:30 AM – 8:10 AM

17–18 La Playa

19 La Playa to Caño Peritomé 9:30 AM – 1:30 PM

Caño Peritomé to Casa Cuemahé 3:30 PM – 5:45 PM

20 Casa Cuemahé to Río Apaporis 7:10 AM – 10:40 AM

21 Caño Peritomé 7:50 AM – Mouth Popeyacá 6:30 PM in motor and paddling, portaging rapids.

22 Mouth Popeyacá upstream Popeyacá to Maloca O-ña-me 9:15 AM – 11:30 AM

23 Maloca O-ña-me

24 Upstream Popeyacá to unidentified point, return 9:00 AM – 2:30 PM.

25 Maloca O-ña-me

26 Maloca O-ña-me downstream Apaporis 11:00 AM – to Maloca Pajarito 6:30 PM

27 Maloca Pajarito upstream to Heenawgawhe 8:10 AM – 9:15 AM and return 4:30 PM – 5:30 PM

28 Maloca Pajarito upstream to Heenawgawhe 8:30 AM – 10:00 AM

29 Heenawgawhe downstream to Lugo's house 4:30 AM – 7:30 PM

March 1 House Lugo (Río Apaporis) downstream to path to Miritiparaná 5:10 AM – 6:15 AM Path to Miritiparaná afoot, transporting carga 8:30 AM – 10:50 AM. Upstream Río Miritiparaná to mouth Guacayá 12:45 PM – 10:00 PM.

March 2 Upstream to camp Cabrera 7:00 AM – 7:40 AM

3 Camp Cabrera

4 Camp Cabrera upstream second camp 1:10 PM – 1:50 PM return 5:00 PM – 5:30 PM

5 Camp Cabrera

6 Camp Cabrera downstream Guacaya to Miritiparaná to varadero to Apaporis 8:20 AM – 2:35 PM in outboard. Varador to Apaporis afoot 4:30 PM – 6:10 PM. Upstream Apaporis to Casa Lugo by paddle 6:30 PM – 8:15 PM

7 Casa Lugo upstream to Heenawgawhe 5:30 AM – 7:45 PM

8 Heenawgawhe

9 Heenawgawhe to Río Piraparaná, upstream to Casa Bö'-gö-dĕ and return 8:50 AM – 4:15 PM

10 Heenawgawhe to Río Piraparaná, upstream to Hoga and return 6:45 AM – 4:00 PM

11 Heenawgawhe upstream Río Apaporis to Popeyacá upstream to Ño-mé 5:30 AM – 9:40 AM Downstream Popeyacá to Apaporis up Apaporis to Djĕ-ho-a-mĕ 12:50 PM – 5:50 PM.

12 Djĕ-ho-a-mĕ to La Playa 5:50 AM – 5:30 PM

13 La Playa to

The Cachivera de Jerijerimo is one of the natural beauty spots of Colombia. Here are to be found a diversity of rare plants in unusual ecological habitats as well as the majestic beauty of the water-falls and fantastic formations of rocks and cliffs. It consists, essentially, of a severe structure in the Apaporis, formed by the crossing of a mountain mass which runs approximately in a north-south direction. This mountain masse is part of the range that skirts the eastern bank of the Kananarí and which, reaching formidable proportions in the Kananarí, rises to a height of some 2,500 feet above sea-level — a solid block of brown, white and, in places, pinkish metamorphosed quarzite, flat and devoid of soil on top and presenting sheer cliffs, curiously eroded into grotesque shapes, to the west. This greatest block in the range is known by the Kabuyarí Indian name of Isibukuri; by the Tawinos, who also inhabit the Kananarí, it is called

The main block of Isibukuri is separated by a low area but, nevertheless, forms one range with the lower and more rounded and less severe mountain of Jerijerimo itself. This mountain, separate and independent to the eye, is covered, even on the top, by a light forest, quite in contrast to the sparse, bushy covering on and near the summit of Isibukuri. Cerro Jerijerimo runs alongside and approximately parallel to the Kananarí near its mouth and

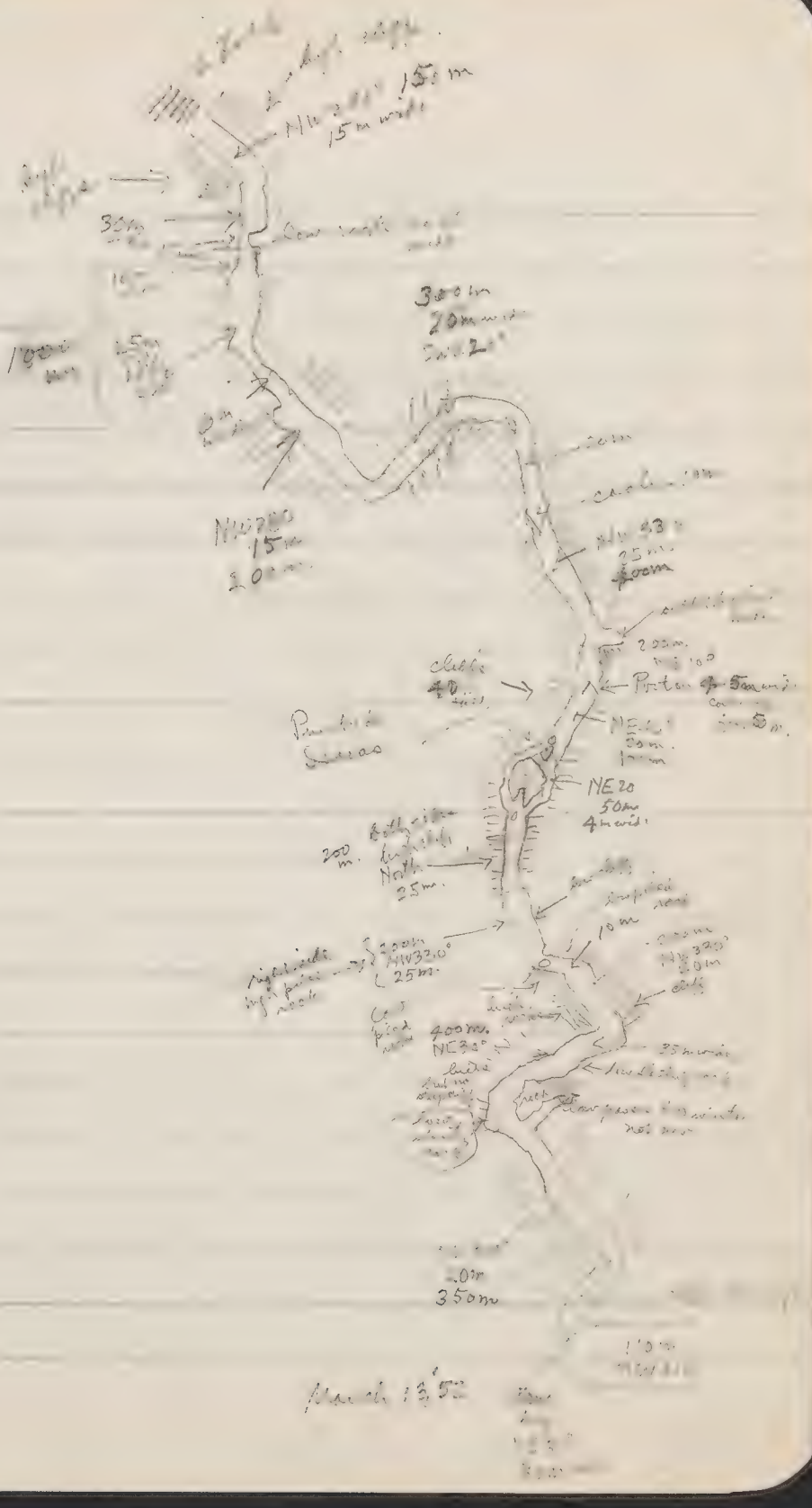
appears to rest to almost its full height above the river. Viewed from the west, it is a long ridge, the northern end of which tapers off into a series of three jutting knobs connected by narrow ridges of a sharp crest. Here the Chapman at present flows

directly below the mouth of the Kororoit, forming the first of a series of rapids, falls, cascades and shelfs; there is, however, one which just below the mouth of the Kororoit changes entirely in the position of the river, that forms a regular waterfall, from 4 to 6 feet in height.

The river bed is a limestone rock of from 10 feet to 15 feet which varies in its position at other times and is not always perpendicular but through the creek for a distance of some 10 chains. The falls is bordered by an extensive and barren reserve of rock of from 4 to 6 feet in height which stretches completely across the river for a distance of nearly 20 chains. In the rainy season (April through July), when the falls are almost completely covered, but the water is violently churned and agitated, large projections of foaming water being hurled into the air in many places by sharp and unfriendly boulders. In the dry season, the bed of the river falls so low that the water is fairly dispersed amongst the rocks, presenting a very

golden eastern shore only on the east side of Hawaii. It then appears from a distance that an eight mile wave has broken evenly across the entire bay, but such is not the case. One may observe by carefully picking out a large rock with the glass and watching at the edge as the spray and the surf roar by the rock.

Immediately above the falls the Wailuku River measures approximately 1,500 meters across. The unfordable depth of the falls can be imagined when one learns that all of this mighty body of water has to pass through the mouth of the gorge which is but 40 meters wide.



R. Pefferpaw February 22, 1952 Width at mouth 30-35 m.

SW 290	[illegible] m.
South	300 m.
SW 240	400 m.
NW 340	700 m.
SW 220	100 m.
SW 250	200 m.

High clay cliffs at [illegible] point.
Water not clear, suspended silt.
Strong current near mouth.

← Left bank [illegible] 0-a-mile.
Right bank [illegible] Pefferpaw [illegible]

South 300 m.

Rio Hondo
December 1, 1962

Vacation Cruise to Mazatlan
5 days, 850 mi. duration SW 190°

Río Guacayá downstream
March 6/52 8:20AM – 9:00AM

West	100 m.	120°	100 m.	170°	350 m.
	Jct. camp Jacome	200°	50	East	300
130°	200	150°	150	160°	150
South	300	300°	50	East	400
80°	50	South	50	60°	300
160°	100	120°	100	40°	300
120°	50	150°	50	330°	150
220°	200	Mouth		50°	150
150°	50	Río Miritiparaná downstream		120°	250
120°	100	(looking up cont. 50 m.)		160°	150
220°	50	9:12 AM – 2:35 PM		110°	150
South	200	100°	250	South	100
220°	100	140°	50	West	200
160°	300	60°	200	200°	300
East	50	10°	200	South	100
240°	100	100°	150	110°	400
110°	50	310°	500	230°	300
East	200	North	50	70°	650
150°	50	60°	150	30°	150
East	50	120°	100	South	500
220°	100	10°	50	110°	200
160°	50	350°	200	200°	100
East	200	East	300	East	100
190°	200	130°	200	10°	500

Cañ Koneyacá ... mouth ... of Rio Yuruá

320°	100 m.	110°	100 m.	60°	200 m.
40°	150	20°	100	30°	550
340°	150	330°	500	North	100
40°	100	70°	150	280°	250
130°	250	North	100	60°	150
South	200	↗ 110°	150	110°	150
140°	150	└ (mouth Koneyacá (left))		140°	500
70°	450	East	350	South	200
East	100	130°	100	140°	50
140°	100	160°	350	East	50
South	300	190°	250	North	200
120°	100	140°	100	320°	250
70°	250	60	250	290°	250
140°	200	North	550	30°	350
350°	300	320°	150	East	600
East	150	West	250	150°	150
150°	100	10°	300	100°	300
South	400	80°	100	50°	100
140°	100	110°	300	160°	400
190°	100	East	100	130°	350
80°	500	20°	150	East	350
140°	150	340°	150	130°	100
100°	200	50°	150	South	250
150°	350	130°	450	70°	200

North	150 m.	South	250 m.	340°	150 m.
330°	400	100°	100	310°	350
80°	350	30°	800	Creek left bank	
South	250	140°	250	East	300
120°	100	100°	450	130°	650
40°	300	50°	250	South	250
130°	300	350°	300	220°	350
240°	500	50°	150	East	400
South	100	East	100	40°	200
110°	250	160°	250	North	500
70°	100	120°	100	100°	100
40°	200	East	150	130°	200
East	100	South	250	190°	350
120°	300	120°	100	East	150
70°	200	60°	350	60°	250
30°	100	130°	100	160°	300
350°	250	160°	550	120°	100
East	700	200°	300	60°	200
160°	350	120°	200	20°	250
120°	150	40°	300	East	100
150°	100	West	100	140°	100
60°	100	160°	250	190°	250
340°	300	50°	500	150°	250
120°	200	20°	200	200°	100
				250°	350

170°	350 m.
East	450
50°	300
130°	450
[illegible]	100
North	300
70°	200
20°	100
340°	300
East	150
130°	150
170°	350
210°	400
250°	150
160°	150
East	100
70°	700
120°	150
South	400
150°	100
100°	100
70°	450
East	300

varadero to
apeyonia

To remove the skin of Tobacco
To make snail-case for tobacco snuff:

Parasites of various kinds are brought in from Spanish Main, these affect some of the tobacco. To obtain a harmless and a sort of preservative. This consists of a strong solution of salt with a little. Then the opening of the shell is filled with powdered lime, a little of this from a spoon of the tobacco (with the flowers included in the leaves). The open shell is pierced to receive a hollow bird bone, such as the goose pistol. Through this into the shell - with a stick for this, and the plant is fixed through the same orifice.

At the present time (February 22) the Indians of this part of the island are all bringing in their tobacco to the town of Orange Walk, also in large quantities. Here on the main road the town guard examines what the Indians have got and if it is found to be of good quality a permit is granted to export it. If not found, the

April 11

2L100 Malpighia [illegible]

2L101 [illegible]

2L102 Schaenus [illegible]

2L103 Sabal [illegible]

2L104 [illegible]

Roureacuspidata?

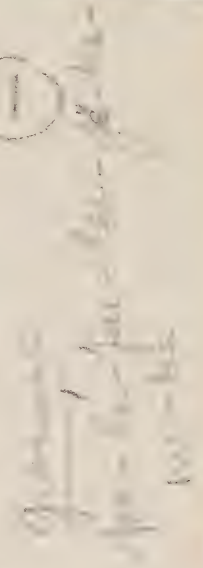
2L105 [illegible]

2L1 [illegible]

26107 Solanum Fl. purple.
26108 Prosopis. Fl. red
26109 Shrub.
26110 Low tree.

Vocabulaire

1 =
2 =
3 =
4 =
5 =
6 =
7 =
8 =
9 =
10 =



Il =

el
ella
ello
ellos
ellas

Ella es =

yo soy
tu eres
él es
ella es
usted es
nosotros somos
vosotros sois
ellos son
ellas son
ustedes son

yo tengo
tu tienes
él tiene
ella tiene
usted tiene
nosotros tenemos
vosotros tenéis
ellos tienen
ellas tienen
ustedes tienen

yo voy
tu vas
él va
ella va
usted va
nosotros vamos
vosotros vais
ellos van
ellas van
ustedes van

yo estoy
tu estás
él está
ella está
usted está
nosotros estamos
vosotros estáis
ellos están
ellas están
ustedes están

yo hago
tu haces
él hace
ella hace
usted hace
nosotros hacemos
vosotros hacéis
ellos hacen
ellas hacen
ustedes hacen

yo digo
tu dices
él dice
ella dice
usted dice
nosotros decimos
vosotros decís
ellos dicen
ellas dicen
ustedes dicen

yo oigo
tu oyes
él oye
ella oye
usted oye
nosotros oímos
vosotros oís
ellos oyen
ellas oyen
ustedes oyen

yo veo
tu ves
él ve
ella ve
usted ve
nosotros vemos
vosotros veis
ellos ven
ellas ven
ustedes ven

yo salgo
tu sales
él sale
ella sale
usted sale
nosotros salimos
vosotros salís
ellos salen
ellas salen
ustedes salen

yo pongo
tu pones
él pone
ella pone
usted pone
nosotros ponemos
vosotros ponéis
ellos ponen
ellas ponen
ustedes ponen

yo traigo
tu traes
él trae
ella trae
usted trae
nosotros traemos
vosotros traéis
ellos traen
ellas traen
ustedes traen

yo sé
tu sabes
él sabe
ella sabe
usted sabe
nosotros sabemos
vosotros sabéis
ellos saben
ellas saben
ustedes saben

yo quepo
tu cabes
él cabe
ella cabe
usted cabe
nosotros cabemos
vosotros cabéis
ellos caben
ellas caben
ustedes caben

yo quiero
tu quieres
él quiere
ella quiere
usted quiere
nosotros queremos
vosotros queréis
ellos quieren
ellas quieren
ustedes quieren

yo puedo
tu puedes
él puede
ella puede
usted puede
nosotros podemos
vosotros podéis
ellos pueden
ellas pueden
ustedes pueden

yo pongo
tu pones
él pone
ella pone
usted pone
nosotros ponemos
vosotros ponéis
ellos ponen
ellas ponen
ustedes ponen

yo salgo
tu sales
él sale
ella sale
usted sale
nosotros salimos
vosotros salís
ellos salen
ellas salen
ustedes salen

yo traigo
tu traes
él trae
ella trae
usted trae
nosotros traemos
vosotros traéis
ellos traen
ellas traen
ustedes traen

yo sé
tu sabes
él sabe
ella sabe
usted sabe
nosotros sabemos
vosotros sabéis
ellos saben
ellas saben
ustedes saben

yo quepo
tu cabes
él cabe
ella cabe
usted cabe
nosotros cabemos
vosotros cabéis
ellos caben
ellas caben
ustedes caben

yo quiero
tu quieres
él quiere
ella quiere
usted quiere
nosotros queremos
vosotros queréis
ellos quieren
ellas quieren
ustedes quieren

yo puedo
tu puedes
él puede
ella puede
usted puede
nosotros podemos
vosotros podéis
ellos pueden
ellas pueden
ustedes pueden

Stick – nya'-ga-ha-hree

hallbeen – fa-ree'

" – ka-ha'-fa-ree'

arbol – a-rra-ree'

[illegible] – Ka-ha'-a-ree-rra-ree' pecan " = ree-ha'-fa-ee-ree'

peccado – hee'-fa Sin-rra' = diablo

muchos pecados – ka-ha'-hee-kee

2 pecados = fa-rra'-hee-kee

Triple – fa'-vee

" – fa-ha'-fa'-ree

[redacted] pa-ree'

pecar

re-hra'-ka-fa-ree'

Dios

pecador – ha'-fa-e-rra-ree'

mu-ga-ta-hee-ka-fa-ree' pecadora – ha'-fa-fa-ree'

[illegible] = wa-wee'-ra

Hoy "? = [redacted] wee-wa-ree'-ra?

Hoy wee'-ree-ka

plateau – fa'-ree

Hoy " wee'-fa'-ree

la hoy wee'-ree-ree

Si = a'-a

No = wa-ka'

Buenos dias = hewa-wee'-hee'-a

" tardes } = hewa-wa'-ree-fa

" noches }

Como esta? – fa-ha'-fee-ka'?

Estoy bien – fa-ha'-ree-ka

Y aqui – wa'ya'-wa-ka

Esta, la mañana – fa-wa'-ree hewa [illegible] ka-wa-ya'

fa-ha' = Buenos

hee-'ma-fa-ee'-ree

[illegible] (fa-wee'ga-ha'-wee

a-rra-ree'-fa-ka'

arbol [illegible]

[illegible] Ka-ha'-fa-wa'-fa-ha'-ree

Transcription of Tibetan Tantric and esoteric

Healing in the Buddhist tradition for Physicians

Cosa [illegible] tantric and published in the same manner as in general in the Tengyur Tibet. Sangpo a Pon [illegible] used to [illegible] also as usual. When the little girl [illegible] combs, it is "explained" as [illegible] with smoke from the [illegible]. Pus [illegible] an [illegible], white substance — bitter and bitter — which is [illegible] from a [illegible] as [illegible] from a live cattle, in [illegible] mark, [illegible] a [illegible] and a bad [illegible], [illegible] at God, [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible]. From a small [illegible] of this [illegible] [illegible] or from [illegible] one respect of [illegible] and are wrapped in [illegible] Bonpo [illegible] about a [illegible], not the [illegible], in the form of [illegible]. This [illegible] is [illegible] heated slightly over a [illegible] of [illegible], and [illegible] and is mixed with [illegible] for [illegible]. By [illegible] through the [illegible] [illegible], a soft, [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] is [illegible]. The [illegible] is then [illegible] with the [illegible] of [illegible] on the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] through to [illegible] [illegible] through it. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible], within a [illegible], [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible], the [illegible] [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] through the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]. For [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible], and the

[illegible]

March 7, 1952.

[illegible]

Dear Phil:

[illegible]

[illegible] Professor Bruce. [illegible]
[illegible] of the great [illegible], in [illegible] 1911. In the course
of [illegible] my thesis for the [illegible] and my doctor's thesis, I had
made field trips to Oklahoma and to Illinois, and my interest in rubber
[illegible] with [illegible]. Upon receiving the doctor's degree, I was
awarded a National Research Fellowship in Botany and, on September
1, 1911, I proceeded, as a Research Fellow of the Carnegie Institution of Wash-
ington, to Iquitos, Peru, to begin studies of the rubber plants of the Amazon
Basin. So it was that the news of Pearl Harbor surprised me in the
land of the Incas, on the banks of the Amazon, not far from the
Ecuador boundary. At that time, the Japanese were menacing the Far Eastern Rubber
Plantations, our principal source of rubber; and the American government,
looking for a substitute, had abandoned its policy of [illegible] the
Amazon jungles, organized, and [illegible] Peruvian Expedition,
to assist Americans to find [illegible] in the jungles of that country. After
[illegible] the needs for the National Research Fellowship, I joined the
expedition and immediately plunged into the rubber forests of Peru, re-
[illegible], searching all the known and best types of rubber, weighing re-
sults, for the first time possibility and other trees forming the
potential of the world rubber industry. I became intensely interested
in the rubber plants, like most men do once they make studies in
the field, that botanically there was so much to do before we
lay claim to even a preliminary understanding of the numerous

wild species of the commercial rubber tree, Hevea. It was a challenge, and it made me want to add my bit to the search for a cure for one of the scourges of the tropics, so with my wife and baby son I went to live in the jungle where rubber grows and to work on it. There, quite without planning, I became absorbed in the study of malaria - a study which has since been the principal theme of my life and work.

It was in the days, for that the United States Department of Agriculture, looking forward to the future, wished to assist tropical countries scientifically in the development of their natural resources. The Para rubber tree, which was originally from Brazil, was being grown in many parts of the world and scientists were looking for the best strains. There was the New World tree, the Old World tree, and the Dutch had one which they had developed in Java. In December, 1913, I left the Rubber Plantations Corporation, joining the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture as plant explorer, a post which I held for the next three years. I am glad to say that, with the exception of 1919-20, I have been almost continuously in the tropical forests of Colombia, Peru and Brazil.

You wonder about my work? Living and working in these remote tropical areas resembles life with a circus, just as living and working in a circus city, but perhaps with fewer

tions. I would not have written to glamourise the work of the explorer-naturalist. But we must not forget that the whole problem of exploration is the environment and its problems. Dangers? Yes, there are dangers in travelling alone as I have through the Amazon. But I am profoundly interested in encountering what are for me greater and more insidious dangers: yet do not misunderstand the courage of the naturalist in search of the treasure of the rare forest tropical plants. I do not think Darwin ever wrote a book, but I should like to say first concern would be to point out that the fact that plants or animals in the tropics is merely matter of fact, completely buried in mystery and glamour and that it is only in its ... that it is ... of attention.

Along with the systematic search for elite rubber trees there have been accumulating notes, and herbarium material of these plants which will one day be utilized in the preparation of a monographic classification of the wild species of rubber. During the past eleven years, I have made, as an adjunct to my rubber work, to make more than 15,000 plant collections, chiefly from the Amazon Valley, and I trust that I shall be able to integrate these into that most needed of botanical works: a phytogeography of the Amazon.

Let me tell you of one thing most interesting, apart from rubber: native stimulants and narcotics. In 1910, I searched for nearly a year for flowering material of a large tree which the Indians employ in the preparation of a strong stimulant: the "yoco", a drink so stimulating that long journeys are made with ... yoco

stem as the only food. Many a liana [illegible] cut down, only to find it flowerless and, in this condition, without value for botanical study. All the Indians of the upper Putumayo River knew of my quest. So, [illegible] the rainy season, [illegible] at the [illegible], I decided to end my trip and return to Bogotá. My legs were covered with ulcers from walking through the swamps and from avitaminosis, and, when I arrived at the Colombian [illegible] on that river, the clean bunk which the [illegible] of one of the [illegible] both offered me for days the [illegible] seemed [illegible]. Three days before the end of the journey, an Indian came paddling down with the news that he had found a flowering yoco. He assured me it was only four hours' walk through the forest. It [illegible]. The pain in my legs, I confess, nearly [illegible]. But, finally, I agreed to go, hoping to find just one more flowerless liana. It was a terrible pilgrimage of six or seven hours on foot, most of the time [illegible] in water and mud. On arrival, I saw an enormous liana, the tiny flowers of which were [illegible] on the lowest floor. We had to fell seven trees before the treasure could fall with our [illegible]. But that collection not only enabled us to identify an interesting drug but provided us with a species new to science, which was described in the Botanical Museum Leaflets of Harvard University.

Another fascinating study is that of the various narcotics, here widely employed by the Indians, known as yajé, caapi or ayahuasca. Taken either exclusively by medicine-men or else by all participants of certain dances — according to the tribe —, this narcotic is a drink prepared from the bark and leaves of vines of a family of plants which,

Ayahuasca, as quite devoid of poisonous properties. On studying the yajé, I have been anxious to try the remedy five or six times. The drinks are wont to produce vivid and brightly coloured visual hallucinations — tigers, crocodiles, wild beasts. But yajé has never produced, even in large doses, more than a slight haze to my vision: for a long while, I see everything in the flame of the fire-light, blue & purplish blue. Yajé, in the parts of the Colombian Amazon where I am at present, is drunk at most [illegible] "sessions". I took it at the house of the Muhuna Indian, Nyamiri last week, at the house of the Salesian. Yajé is not inhaled here. The dried "sticks" of various fruits or roots is taken in quantity, the narcotic "cone" is chewed constantly, tobacco is both smoked and sometimes snuffed. So you can imagine the physiological alterations to which the body is subjected! Most of these Indians here use it nightly in the enormous communal houses or "malocas."

		pōī
		ya-taw'
		ya-gwaw'
		seūī
		shi-tōī'
		wwī-ee
		shay-wā'-fa (cinco pesos)
		lē-tōī'
		bōī
		mat (tāū') (tā')
		shang
		mōī-tīnī'
		day-shi-fang'
		hwā'
tiré (Lecythis)	moo-hoo'-ree	

serungà chiviecera = ser. p

Bird that lives in crevasses of cachoeira –

Pa[illegible] = [illegible]-chee-rat'

bee = cachoeira

Kabuyari = ~~[illegible]-[illegible]-pee~~

[illegible]-pee-[illegible] Cach. P[illegible] = Ma-tan-nee-yoo'

[illegible] = [illegible]-[illegible]-pe

Ka'-[illegible]

Cach. Jupi[illegible] = Po-[illegible]'-nee

Cach. [illegible] = ka-[illegible]-[illegible]'-[illegible]-[illegible]

Kanamari = same

[illegible] = same

Mountain above Muitikarah = Po'-tee-ee

Tanganu = [illegible] = [illegible]-[illegible]'-ĕ-rĕ-[illegible]-kă

Kanamari = a'-o-[illegible]

Mountain above Muitikarah = [illegible]-[illegible]'

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

'ow-ee-nö-ta' [illegible] del [illegible] ([illegible])

Ma-[illegible] = [illegible]

[illegible] = [illegible] ("[illegible]")

P[illegible] = [illegible] ("[illegible]")

[illegible] = [illegible]'-aw-ŭa ("[illegible]")

[illegible] banana = Krĕ-nee-a-ka ("[illegible] del [illegible]")

Say-ōn-ˈa-ˌa-kwa Hwiñ-sō' Spirit of Heaven

Tukeno Inga capitata = ma-nĕ'

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TABLA DE MULTIPLICAR

1	x	1	=	1	6	x	1	=	6
1	x	2	=	2	6	x	2	=	12
1	x	3	=	3	6	x	3	=	18
1	x	4	=	4	6	x	4	=	24
1	x	5	=	5	6	x	5	=	30
1	x	6	=	6	6	x	6	=	36
1	x	7	=	7	6	x	7	=	42
1	x	8	=	8	6	x	8	=	48
1	x	9	=	9	6	x	9	=	54
2	x	1	=	2	7	x	1	=	7
2	x	2	=	4	7	x	2	=	14
2	x	3	=	6	7	x	3	=	21
2	x	4	=	8	7	x	4	=	28
2	x	5	=	10	7	x	5	=	35
2	x	6	=	12	7	x	6	=	42
2	x	7	=	14	7	x	7	=	49
2	x	8	=	16	7	x	8	=	56
2	x	9	=	18	7	x	9	=	63
3	x	1	=	3	8	x	1	=	8
3	x	2	=	6	8	x	2	=	16
3	x	3	=	9	8	x	3	=	24
3	x	4	=	12	8	x	4	=	32
3	x	5	=	15	8	x	5	=	40
3	x	6	=	18	8	x	6	=	48
3	x	7	=	21	8	x	7	=	56
3	x	8	=	24		x	8	=	64
3	x	9	=	27	8	x	9	=	72
4	x	1	=	4	9	x	1	=	9
4	x	2	=	8	9	x	2	=	18
4	x	3	=	12	9	x	3	=	27
4	x	4	=	16	9	x	4	=	36
4	x	5	=	20	9	x	5	=	45
4	x	6	=	24	9	x	6	=	54
4	x	7	=	28	9	x	7	=	63
4	x	8	=	32	9	x	8	=	72
4	x	9	=	36	9	x	9	=	81
5	x	1	=	5	10	x	1	=	10
5	x	2	=	10	10	x	2	=	20
5	x	3	=	15	10	x	3	=	30
5	x	4	=	20	10	x	4	=	40
5	x	5	=	25	10	x	5	=	50
5	x	6	=	30	10	x	6	=	60
5	x	7	=	35	10	x	7	=	70
5	x	8	=	40	10	x	8	=	80
5	x	9	=	45	10	x	9	=	90

MEDIDAS DE LONGITUD

1 pulgada (inch)	25,4	milimetros
1 pie (foot)	304,8	"
1 yarda (yard)	914,4	"
1 milla (mile)	1609	metros

PESO

1 onza (ounce)	28,350	gramos
1 libra (pound)	0,453	kilogramos
1 cwt	50,8	"
1 tonelada (ton)	1000	"

TEMPERATURA

grados Fahrenheit menos 32 x 5/9
grados centigrados

grados centigrados x 5/9 más 32
grados Fahrenheit

MEDIDAS CUADRADAS

1 pulgada cuadrada (square inch)	6,451	centimetros cuadrados
1 pie cuadrado (square foot)	0,093	metros cuadrados
1 yarda cuadrada (square yard)	0,836	" "

MEDIDAS DE CAPACIDAD

1 gill	0,142	litros
1 pinta (pint)	0,568	"
2 pintas (1 quart)	1,136	"
1 galon (gallon)	4,546	"
1 peck	9,091	"
1 bushel	36,367	"
1 quarter	290,941	"

MEDIDAS CUBICAS

1 pulgada cúbica (cubic inch)	16,387	centimetros cúbicos
1 pie cúbico (cubic foot)	0,028	metros cúbicos
1 yarda cúbica (cubic yard)	0,764	" "